

denotant totas coefficientes datas terminorum singulorum in serie cum signis suis $+$ & $-$, nempe A primi termini coefficientem $\frac{a}{r^e}$, B secundi coefficientem $\frac{b-sfA}{r+1, e}$, C tertii coefficientem $\frac{c-\frac{c}{r}fB-tgA}{r+2, e}$, & sic deinceps.

Demonstratio.

Sunto juxta Propositionem tertiam,

Curvarum Ordinatae	& earundem areae.
1. $\theta eA \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fAz^n \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{2\lambda n} gAz^{2n} \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{3\lambda n} hAz^{3n} \&c.$	$Az^\theta R^\lambda.$
2. $\dots \theta \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} eBz^n \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fBz^{2n} \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{2\lambda n} gBz^{3n} \&c.$	$Bz^{\theta+n} R^\lambda.$
3. $\dots \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} eCz^{2n} \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fCz^{3n} \&c.$	$Cz^{\theta+2n} R^\lambda.$
4. $\dots \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} eDz^{3n} \&c.$	$Dz^{\theta+3n} R^\lambda.$

Et si summa ordinatarum ponatur æqualis ordinatae $a \frac{+}{-} bz^n \frac{+}{-} cz^{2n} \frac{+}{-} dz^{3n} \frac{+}{-} \&c.$ in $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$, summa arearum $z^\theta R^\lambda$ in $A \frac{+}{-} Bz^n \frac{+}{-} Cz^{2n} \frac{+}{-} Dz^{3n} \frac{+}{-} \&c.$ æqualis erit areæ Curvæ cujus ista est ordinata. Aequentur igitur Ordinatarum termini correspondentes, & fiet $a = \theta eA$, $b = \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fA \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} eB$, $c = \frac{\theta}{2\lambda n} gA \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fB \frac{+}{-} \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} eC \&c.$ & inde $\frac{a}{\theta e} = A$, $\frac{b - \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fA}{\theta - 1, e} = B$, $\frac{c - \frac{\theta}{2\lambda n} gA - \frac{\theta}{\lambda n} fB}{\theta + 2, e} = C$. Et sic deinceps in infinitum.

nitum. Pone
in area $z^\theta R^\lambda \times$
forum A, B, C
series proposita.
Et notandum
modis in seriem
mativus est po
nata $\frac{3k-1}{2} z^{\frac{3k-1}{2}}$
 $z^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 3k - 1zz \times k$
 $\times m - 1z^{-1} - kz^{-1}$
 $c = -1$. $e = k$.
 $\theta - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$. $\theta = -$
posterior est a
 $g = 0$. $h = 1$. λ
 $s = -1\frac{1}{2}$. $t =$
que. Et si ser
deficientes abru
Curvæ in term
priori casu scri
 $c, e, f, g, h, \lambda,$
mum evanescun
 $-2\sqrt{\frac{k-1zz-1mz}{23}}$
adjacet abscissa
area omnis af
ordinatae, nega
tes ordinatae &
scilicet signo C
utra & nonnu
& finita evadi
test. At si C
tit, series utra